Table 2. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders [5] in selected ownerships for South Carolina, 2004

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
Private industry	All Parts	3,620	28.9	8	6.8
Local government	All Parts	540	34.2	6	11.2
State government	All Parts	300	37.6	14	19.0
Private industry	1 Neck- Including Throat	140	1.2	2	22.1
Private industry	10 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorde	140	1.2	2	22.1
Private industry	2 Trunk	2,400	19.2	8	7.4
Private industry	20 Trunk- unspecified	50	0.4	4	37.0
Private industry	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	330	2.6	37	15.1
Private industry	22 Chest- including ribs- internal organs	40	0.4	8	39.0
Private industry	220 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disor	40	0.4	8	39.0
Private industry	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	1,750	14.0	5	8.1
Private industry	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	960	7.7	5	9.8
Private industry	231 Lumbar region	720	5.8	6	10.9
Private industry	232 Thoracic region	70	0.6	2	30.9
Private industry	241 Internal abdominal location- unspecified	20	0.2	41	58.4
Private industry	25 Pelvic region	190	1.5	30	19.5
Private industry	254 Groin	170	1.4	30	20.2
Private industry	3 Upper extremities	660	5.3	8	11.3
Private industry	31 Arm(s)	230	1.9	5	17.6
Private industry	310 Arm(s)- unspecified	80	0.6	2	29.1
Private industry	312 Elbow(s)	110	0.9	31	25.4
Private industry	32 Wrist(s)	340	2.7	11	14.9
Private industry	33 Hand(s)- except finger(s)	50	0.4	8	37.3
Private industry	4 Lower extremities	200	1.6	30	18.8
Private industry	41 Leg(s)	190	1.5	30	19.4
Private industry	412 Knee(s)	150	1.2	18	21.9
Private industry	8 Multiple Body Parts	210	1.7	4	18.7
Local government	1 Neck- Including Throat	20	1.0	3	43.1
Local government	10 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorde	20	1.0	3	43.1
Local government	2 Trunk	390	24.4	5	12.1
Local government	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	70	4.4	6	21.8
Local government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	300	18.8	4	13.0
Local government	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	170	10.9	2	15.3

See footnotes at end of table

Table 2. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders [5] in selected ownerships for South Carolina, 2004 -- Continued

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
Local government	231 Lumbar region	120	7.7	6	17.4
Local government	3 Upper extremities	60	3.9	72	22.8
Local government	32 Wrist(s)	60	3.5	72	23.9
Local government	4 Lower extremities	30	1.7	4	33.3
Local government	41 Leg(s)	20	1.0	14	42.0
Local government	8 Multiple Body Parts	40	2.4	54	28.4
State government	2 Trunk	180	23.2	23	20.7
State government	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	20	2.0	114	48.7
State government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	160	20.7	21	21.2
State government	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	60	7.7	10	28.1
State government	231 Lumbar region	100	12.8	53	24.0
State government	4 Lower extremities	20	2.3	49	45.5
State government	8 Multiple Body Parts	70	8.9	7	26.8

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:
(N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

[3] Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

[4] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[5] Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which

could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, May 25, 2006